

## **Ch. 26 - The West and the World p. 857-865**

1. How large was the income gap between industrializing and non-industrializing regions and what was the cause of this gap?

*In 1750, the gap was not too big. The average European per-person income in wealthy countries was less than twice that of someone in a non-western country.*

*By 1970, it was 25 times greater.*

*Why? Two theories – one that the west used science, technology, capitalist organization to create its wealth, and two, that the west used its political and economic power to steal its riches.*

2. What factors speeded up intercontinental trade in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?

*The growth of better means of transportation, such as railroads, steamships, construction of the Suez and Panama canals*

3. Where did the most of the foreign investments in this period go?

*Europeans invested in other European countries, the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Latin America and was spent to build railroads, ports, and utilities necessary to settle and develop the almost vacant lands in Australia and the Americas. Europeans also loaned money and collected interest.*

4. What were the motives of the British merchants and the Chinese government in the opium wars of 1839-42 and 1856-1860?

*Europeans wanted to be able to trade with China, which was seen as a huge untapped market for their goods. The Chinese also required silver for their tea, which the British liked but didn't like to pay for, and had strictly regulated the commercial exchange with them. Opium was one product that the Chinese could not resist from the Europeans.*

5. Explain the causes and results of the British-Egyptian conflict of 1882.

*Causes: Egyptian debt was bringing the country close to bankruptcy and failing on its loans to Europeans, so French and British commissioners were appointed to oversee Egyptian finances. This angered Egyptians, who erupted into violent nationalistic and anti-European uprisings in Alexandria, killing many Europeans. British fleets bombarded the city, leading to more riots. Colonel Arabi declared an irreconcilable war between Egypt & Britain, which then decimated his forces and occupied all of Egypt. They stayed until 1956.*

## **The Great Migration p. 865-871 – SKIP THIS SECTION**

6. Where did European migrants go and why?
7. Why was migration from Italy so heavy?

## **Western Imperialism p. 870-877**

8. Why was Leopold II of Belgium interested in Africa?

*He had a strong desire to control distant lands in order to increase his empire and also to profit economically. "All the non-appropriated lands on the surface of the globe can become the field of our operations and of our success," Leopold said in 1861. He also didn't want to be left behind by the likes of Britain..*

9. What was meant by *effective occupation* and did it cause or curtail further imperialism?

*Effective occupation – meant that European claims to African territory would only be recognized if they power actually had a recognizable presence in the area. It led to further imperialism as the European powers pushed relentlessly into interior regions from all sides in order to prevent others from gaining ground there.*

10. What was the purpose and result of the Berlin Conference?

*Purpose: to lay down some basic rules for the imperialist competition in sub-Saharan Africa*

*Result: Laid down the principle that European claims to African territory had to rest on effective occupation in order to be recognized by other states, which meant that no single European power would be able to claim the entire continent.*

*Also recognized Leopold's personal rule over the Congo and agreed to work to stop slavery and the slave trade in Africa.*

11. Why did the British army face a French army at Fashoda in north central Africa in 1898?

*Both countries were attempting to control that area of Africa. The French were occupying the village of Fashoda when the British arrived and war was imminent, but the French backed down and withdrew, allowing the British to take over.*

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12. What distinguished the *new imperialism* from earlier forms of European expansion?

Old imperialism	New imperialism
<i>mostly economic involvement</i>	<i>political domination of foreign lands</i>
	<i>More contestants for empires as a result of newly formed nations</i>
	<i>dominant powers took set up factories, railroads, etc. and took over the productive life of the areas (colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence )</i>

13. What impact did Christianity have on imperialism?

*Christianity was considered to be the “true religion” and missionaries sought to convert those of the non-European lands to the faith. Missionaries were also interested in stopping the slave trade.*

14. What was the purpose of the Great Rebellion in India in 1857-58?

*Muslim and Hindu mercenaries in the British special army spread throughout northern and central India. It was sparked when the troops were led to believe the bullet casings were wrapped in pork or beef, both forbidden foods for Muslims or Hindus. As a result, the British tightened their hold on India and ruled directly.*

15. What was the Meiji Restoration in Japan and why was it a turning point in Japanese history?

*A period of modernization under the emperor Meiji as a way to meet the foreign threat. It was modernize quickly or be overtaken so they tried to harness the power of Europe’s dual revolution to protect their country and catch up with the west. Leaders abolished feudal structure and created a unified state. The result of the modernization efforts was to create a nation capable of resisting European domination and one that would itself become an imperialist threat in Asia.*

16. Does the Qing Dynasty in the period of 1860-1912 represent traditionalist or modernist response to Europe and imperialism? Explain.

Define the following key concepts, terms, and people

imperialism – *government of one people by another – when a stronger nation controls the economic, social, and political aspects of a weaker area or nation.*

Social Darwinism – *refers to the concept that one race (ie white Europeans) had to seize colonies to show there were strong. Racial struggle was nature's inescapable law and the conquest of inferior peoples was considered just.*

racism – *the notion that one race is superior/inferior to another*

*white man's burden* – *based on the poem by Rudyard Kipling, it refers to the idea that Europeans both could and should "civilize" more primitive, nonwhite peoples. Those uncivilized people would eventually receive the benefits of modern European ways and may eventually be ready for self-rule.*

Pale of [Jewish] Settlement – **OMIT – in section not assigned**

Egyptian Nationalist Party – *established under the leadership of Colonel Ahmed Arabi as a result of foreign financial control of Egypt, it was comprised of religious leaders, young intellectuals, and army officers, it was crushed by the British at Alexandria.*

Suez Canal – *man-made waterway connecting the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea, constructed by the French under Egyptian leader Ismail. Egypt borrowed lots of money for this and couldn't repay its loans. Ismail sold stock to the British. Foreign oversight of the country's finances led ultimately British domination.*

Omdurman – *site of a battle between the British and Muslims as the Brits moved up the Nile. The Muslims were armed only with spears and decimated by the*

*heavily armed British. Brits led by General Horatio H. Kitchener, who built a railroad to supply the troops as they moved up the river. After this, the Brits would soon encounter the French at Fashoda*

**Leopold II** – *King of Belgium who ruled the Congo as a personal possession. He was noted for his harsh rule*

**Matthew Perry** – *American navy commodore who first arrived to open relations with Japan*

**Boers** – *Dutch settlers in South Africa who came into conflict with the British, who sought to win mining rights in Travaal after diamonds had been discovered. British sent 300,000 troops, ravaged the countryside, put women and children in concentration camps – created anti-British sentiment in Europe. After the three-year war, Travaal and Orange Free State were left self-governing. 1910 they were combined with Natal and Cape Colony to form the Union of South Africa*

**Cecil Rhodes** – *Led the British in the Cape Colony and established protectorates over Botswana and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe and Zambia), and established rich gold mines there. Conflict with Dutch settlers led to the Boer War (1899-1902)*

**Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi** – *1835-1908 – drew upon conservative forces to maintain her power, used shrewd insight to revitalize the bureaucracy which helped strengthen the government*

**Henrich von Treitschke** – *German nationalist historian who supported the notion of increasing aggressiveness of European nationalism as well as Social Darwinism and its theories of brutal competition between races.*

**John Hobson** – *British critic of imperialism, he contended that the imperial possessions did not pay off economically for the country as a whole and that only a*

*small group profited from them. He said the quest for colonies diverted attention from domestic reform and condemned the notion of the white man's burden and Social Darwinism.*

*Heart of Darkness – Novel by Polish-born Joseph Conrad that pointed out the selfishness of Europeans in “civilizing” Africa. The main character, once a liberal scholar, becomes a savage brute.*

**Clermont experiment of 1807 – OMIT – WRONG CHAPTER (Fulton's steamboat)**

*Treaty of Nanking, 1842 – Treaty that ended the Opium Wars between Britain and China in which China had to pay \$100 million in damages, open four new cities to trade with low tariffs, and give up Hong Kong to the British*

*Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) – War between Japan and China over a dispute about Korea. Japan won, showing its power to a surprised Europe, took Formosa, and in the following years competed with European powers for influence in China, particularly Manchuria where it (Japan) would come into conflict with Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904..*